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KINGSTON, N. Y., JULY 15, 1889.

Weather Indications.
WASHINGTON, July 15. — *Indications for Tuesday: Showers, cooler, north-easterly winds, becoming south-westerly.*

A PROTEST AGAINST THE FOREIGN WAY.

The New York Tribune is provoked, by the manner in which the strike in the Carnegie iron works has been conducted, to raise a protest against the ways of foreigners in labor contests in this country. Here is a portion of its article on the subject:

The worst feature of the case is that, by numerous importations under contracts to fill the places of strikers, it has come to pass that a large proportion of the workers in that region are foreigners, unacquainted with American institutions and ideas, and little influenced by American opinion. To such workers a strike means a resort to violence—an organized, desperate and lawless attempt to prevent any other workers from doing the work that the strikers refuse. The men at Homestead, their wives and children, show a fierce determination to make it impossible for anybody else to work in place of the old hands. But that spirit, however lawless and unjust, is perfectly natural for workers of foreign birth and training, some of whom have been brought to this country under contracts to take the places of other strikers. Perhaps they were met with the violence which they now exhibit toward all newcomers.

This is pretty bare talk in a city where the foreigner is the boss in politics, but its very courage indicates the confidence that a better day is coming. We have received foreigners too rapidly to assimilate them and train them to American ideas. Employers of labor are largely responsible for this. When one gang of foreign workmen have instituted a strike and made themselves offensive by lawless and violent acts, their employers have hastened over to Europe and employed a new lot. There has been no difficulty in finding thousands willing to come where hundreds were wanted, and to whom wages were no object till they were landed. A few weeks of work, and then they became recruits to the turbulent forces whom they were expected to supplant. And thus it went on and on until Congress found itself compelled to enact a law against the importation of labor under contract. This law is easily evaded, as witness the flood of immigration, which shows no appreciable decrease. Whether these hundreds of thousands come over under contract or not, they are at once added to the great volume of surplus labor, and are ready for any strike that may be inaugurated, and for every act of violence that is on the program, from the moment that they obtain employment.

The outcome is going to be, not the uprising of another Know Nothing party, for the immigration question is not one of politics or religion, but the enactment of very stringent laws for the regulation of immigration and its restriction to the actual needs of the country. Importation of workmen under contract is not a serious evil, provided they are not brought over to supplant other workmen and are not hired for wages below the standing rate in the industries to which they are to be assigned. What is needed rather is a sort of civil service examination of each new-comer, to ascertain whether he has the intelligence, discretion and moral character to become a good citizen, and especially his views concerning the obligations which every workman takes upon himself when given employment. And there would at once become visible a vast improvement in the character of our immigration if every foreigner on arriving were required to give bonds to not become a public charge or a disturber of the peace within a year. Under such laws a man might come here under contract if he were forced by law to keep that contract till its expiration, on pain of being sent back to the "old country" if he violated it.

But the most essential thing of all is to see that no foreigners are admitted who refuse to understand that this is a land of equal rights, and that the men already here have as good a right to labor and to wages as those who have just arrived or are about to land. It is the rather "fresh" foreigner only who, when he engages in a strike, is ready to fight and to kill any person who is willing to take his place. This sort must be rigidly prohibited, or if found here they must be sent home.

FREE TRADE GOES BEGGING.

The wicked English free trader, according to the stalwart organs of trade restriction, are making so much money that they have gone to the aid of the free trade cause in seeking for investments of the wealth they have gained from free trade. This country, and the most advanced nations of the world, are the beneficiaries of the free trade policy. The American industry is more robust, between the syndicates backed by British gold and the combination organized by lawless American monopolists, the plain, every-day citizen is apparently going to have a tough time of it.—Philadelphia Record.

This is the free trader's explanation of the influx of English capital into this country for investment in industrial enterprises. "The wicked English free traders" are making so much money. Well, if they have grown rich in free trade England it does not alter the fact that labor is poorly paid there, that the great army of unemployed is growing larger, and that this vast surplus capital has been earned by pauper labor. England has pushed free trade to its utmost limit. The guns of her great navy have backed the demands of the merchants upon weak little governments in every part of the globe to open their markets for them till nothing more remains to be conquered by British arms. England could not force the United States to yield her markets, and after her failure to win through politics by an alliance with the Democratic party, she has evidently given up the fight, hence her manufacturers have concluded to move over. The Record is not exactly accurate in its statement of the reason for this movement; it is not so much because her free traders are making so much money at home that they turn to this country for the investment of their surplus wealth, as from a desire to get into our markets in the only way open to them. The Record is not, we think, ignorant of the complaints constantly coming to America of the suffering caused in Europe by over-production. The free-traders cannot make money at an inordinate rate while this condition of over-production exists. Or if they were they would not come here to invest, where they must pay double and even triple wages in many lines of industry. They would alight upon some other free trade country like Belgium or Spain, where labor is even cheaper than in England. They are simply coming here because all the markets of the world to which they have access are surfeited, and because they cannot get their English-made goods into our country without paying the high protective duty upon them. Whether this movement is to benefit or injure American labor remains to be seen. It is certainly not going to retire a vast amount of American capital from active and profitable employment, for our capitalists are not fools. There is yet a vast country to develop, and every American dol-

lar investment will find abundant room for new investment, thus enlarging the field of industry. But let nobody mistake the cause of the movement. It is not because the English free traders are making too much money at home, but because they have come to the "end of the rope" of profitable investment there, and English "guns can conquer no more foreign markets. Wait and see if these English investors remain free-traders long after they have got well settled here.

SULLIVAN DRUNK.

It is probable that John L. Sullivan does not stand as well to day as he did last week, even among sporting men. He has made it dangerous for himself and his friends by getting drunk in Chicago, and imprudently endeavoring to "paint the town." He is a very large party of admirers who labor night and day to keep him concealed from the officers of the law, and who realize that when he goes to prison they are likely to accompany him. He cannot be held or hidden while drunk, and his open carousals are sure to bring him to grief. It is the duty of a criminal who has criminal abettors in the same peril as himself, to keep his head level and his wits about him. This it is impossible for Sullivan to do. Kilrain is at last showing that he has points of superiority over Sullivan, for he is keeping sober and trying to hide himself.

We have seen no reason to doubt the earnestness of Gov. Lowry's intention to bring the sluggards and their companions to justice. But since Sullivan is understood to be coming to New York, we wish to remind Gov. Hill that he owes the state of New York some service. It was in Allegany county that he trained for the fight, and it was from this state that he took his departure for Mississippi. For leaving the state to engage in a prize fight he is liable to a fine of \$300, a term of one year in prison, or both fine and imprisonment. If Gov. Lowry calls upon Gov. Hill for the extradition of the giant, he should be refused. Sullivan would be an excellent man in any of our prisons, and especially in the quarries at Danemora. He would also prefer a steady job without doubt to a place in the Mississippi chain gang, in which he would be sent around the state to perform the hardest kind of labor. Besides, a year in prison would get the whiskey out of him and perhaps confirm him in habits of sobriety. John L. Sullivan has been for a week our most distinguished fellow citizen. Now the state has the opportunity, as soon as the law can lay its hands on him, to make him our most distinguished public servant.

STATISTICS OF DRINK.

Whisky Falling Off and Beer Forging Ahead—Native and Imported Vines.

The Bureau of Statistics has just published a report concerning the consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States, England, France, Germany and some other countries. These statistics will be of value, not only to persons engaged in the liquor trade but to many other people, in removing certain erroneous notions on the subject to which they relate. While the report commits itself to no opinion on the moral and social aspects of the drink question, its figures will enable every one to draw his own conclusions. The statistics are all the more valuable from the fact that they have not been colored with the view of supporting any peculiar theories in regard to the use of liquors.

The large increase in the consumption of fermented liquors in the United States shows how great a revolution has taken place in the habits of the American people within a generation. With the increase in the demand for beer and wine there has been at the same time a steady decline in the consumption of spirituous liquors. These two opposite tendencies, as revealed by the statistics of the Treasury, show the progress which Temperance Reform is spontaneously making among the American people without the aid of the constable or the informer. While the facts are by no means new to impartial observers of social movements, they are strikingly confirmed by official data.

In 1840 the consumption of spirits was a little more than 24 gallons to each head of the population of the United States, and in 1888 the consumption had fallen to a little less than 14 gallons per head, or more than one-half in less than fifty years. On the other hand, the consumption of beer increased in this period from 14 gallons to 123 gallons per head of the population; and the consumption of wine increased from a little less than 4 to a little more than 4 gallons per head. The report of the Treasury, pursuing these statistics down year by year from 1840, shows a steady increase in the consumption of beer and wine, and a corresponding decline in the use of spirits for drink.

In 1840 the total consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States was 89,968,651 gallons, with a population of 31,443,321; while in 1888 the consumption was 75,845,252 gallons, with more than double the population of 1840. These figures serve to explain the difficulty encountered by the Whisky Trust in its efforts to maintain prices in face of a steadily declining demand. In 1840 the total consumption of beer in the country was 101,346,669 gallons, and in 1888 the consumption of beer was 267,567,056 gallons. It is not strange that our English and German cousins should be seeking investments in American breweries. The total consumption of wine in the United States in 1840 was 11,059,141 gallons, of which 9,192,323 gallons were foreign imports. In 1888 the total wine consumption was 36,335,068 gallons, of which only 4,654,545 gallons were imported.

A comparison with foreign countries in the matter of drink is by no means unfavorable to the United States. While England, France and Germany consume per capita nearly as much spirits as the United States, the English consume per capita treble and the Germans double the quantity of beer used by the American people, while the French consume fifty times our per capita quantity of wine. This comparison of consumption by the head is, however, a very unreliable method of estimating relative degrees of national sobriety, inasmuch as there is in this country a far greater proportion of total abstinence people than in any of the others. While in Germany most of the women drink beer and in France wine, comparatively few American women taste either. The statistics warrant the conclusion that more people drink liquors in Germany and France, and that there is more drunkenness in the United States. But this report shows that the voluntary temperance movement, which owes nothing to prohibitory penal codes, is making steady and gratifying progress among the American people.

EASY DIVORCE.

Causes for Which It is Granted in California—Only Six Months Residence Required. Lee Meriwether, the "Tramp Abroad," has been taken "A Tramp at Home" and so he is invited to leave the country. Employed by the Government to investigate the statistics of divorce, he has embodied all that was quaintest and most outlandish in his year's researches in an article in the last *Westminster*. Most of his choicest cases are from the California records. California divorce legislation represents a very high degree of advanced radicalism. In direct opposition to the laws of South California, which refused a divorce to a woman in a case where "the defendant has broken the plaintiff's nose, cut her face and lips, broken five of her ribs, besides doing her ears."

In California divorces are granted on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment. No such severity as in the California case need be alleged there either, as a husband may obtain a divorce on the failure of his wife to sew on his buttons. In one case a witness deposed that he had seen the plaintiff with but one button on his vest, the husband de-

clared that such neglect caused him mental anguish, and the obliging California jurists granted the decree as prayed for. In every one of the fifty-three cases which Mr. Meriwether embodied in his article, his citation is from the judicial record, and contains the main, if not only ground, upon which the divorce was granted. Here are a few of them:

Case 1. From testimony of the husband: "My wife would not get up in the morning, nor would she call me in the morning; she would not do anything I requested her to do. All this has caused me mental suffering and anguish."

Case 2. The defendant (the husband) does not wash himself. Thereby causing the plaintiff great mental anguish.

Case 3. The plaintiff (the husband), at dinner, did not eat, whereas on the defendant said to him: "If you don't eat I'll cut your head off." This threat caused plaintiff mental anguish, and he prays for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. It is not stated whether any expert testimony was taken upon the quality of the wife's cooking.

Case 4. Defendant is cruel to plaintiff in this; he never cuts his toe nails, and scratches her severely every night, especially as defendant is restless in his sleep.

Case 5. From plaintiff's testimony: During our whole married life my husband has never offered to take me out riding. This has been a source of great mental suffering and injury."

Case 6. Defendant (husband) sleeps with a razor under his pillow, solely to frighten and distress plaintiff.

Case 7. From testimony of husband: "My wife would not walk with me on Sundays. Once, in a tantrum, she heaved a teapot at me. She hit me on the side of the jaw because I refused to be worked into a passion. Once she pulled quite a quantity of hair out of my head. I was a victim of a tuft of sandy hair marked 'Exhibit A.'"

Several of these applicants would at first sight seem deserving of sympathy, notably "Case 4." But then, on the other hand, defendant might say something about a pair of ice-cold feet against the small of his back that would bring the jury over at once. It is a vexing question, the simplest solution of which seems to have been found by Mrs. Bentley Worthington, the Christian Scientist, who, arguing from a highly moral and virtuous standpoint, casts off the existing marriage bond, and seeks affinity and true happiness in a state of free love. Even this plan has its drawbacks, but there are some people who would kick if they had the world.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good this medicine is for you. It is the only one of its kind, because of the wonderful thing about it, is that when once you try it, Dr. King's New Discovery cures you for ever. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Vandusen Brothers, Rondout, and F. J. R. Clarke's, Kingston, Drug stores.

WILL YOU SUFFER WITH DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston.

100 LADIES WANTED.

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Elias Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation, clearing up the complexion, it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package 50 cents. At all druggists.

No lengthy advertisement is necessary to bolster up Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by Frederick J. R. Clarke.

Beds, plagues, hives, ringworm, tetter and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PNEUMONIA, THE MOST DANGEROUS of all acute affections, prevented by the use of the great Hoxsie preparations. The greatest remedies in the world, for Lung and Throat Troubles. 25 cts.

You can't afford to laugh, dear friends. Unless your teeth are the teeth of the American people. Unless your mouth is pink and sweet, and your two lips in rosy buds meet, and you can't smile, you are not a man.

But through the use of SOZODONT!

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of R. J. R. Clarke's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Frederick J. R. Clarke.

"MY SON IS A SON 'TILL HE GETS HIM A WIFE, but my daughter is my daughter all the days of her life." Both my son and my daughter took Little Hop Pills regularly. It regulates the bowels and always cures headache, indigestion, and kindred ills. All druggists, 25 cents, or mail stamps to Hop Co., New London, Conn.

THE FATHER

Of all diseases is impure blood, when loaded with foul humor. How important then that the blood should be pure, rich, and strong, without which there can be no health. To purify the blood Sulphur Bitters is incomparably the best medicine that it is possible to obtain.—The Editor.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Van Deusen Bros., Rondout, and F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are pure and vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Sensible people use sensible remedies—Hop Plasters quiet and allay pain instantly. Use one.

ECZEMA, ITCHY, SCALY, SKIN TROUBLES.

The simple application of "Swaine's Ointment," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin, Crap Lane no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

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SCHOOL TAX

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received the Tax List for School Tax in Kingston School District for the year 1889, and that I will attend at my office 35 John-street, in Uster County Bank Building, room one, up stairs, for 30 days, commencing July 15, 1889, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 P. M. to 4 P. M. each day, for the purpose of receiving monies in payment of Taxes, at the usual fee of one per cent. After the expiration of the said 30 days, 5 per cent collection fee will be charged.

Kingston Daily Freeman.

KINGSTON, N. Y., JULY 15, 1889.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 15. Indications for Tuesday: Showers, cooler, north-easterly winds, becoming westerly.

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The worst feature of the case is that, by numerous importations under contracts to fill the places of strikers, it has come to pass that a large proportion of the workers in that region are foreigners, unaccustomed to American institutions and ideas, and little influenced by American opinion. To such workers a strike means a resort to violence—an organized, desperate and lawless attempt to prevent any other workers from doing the work that the strikers refuse. The men at Homestead, their wives and children, saw a fierce determination to make it impossible for anybody else to work in place of the old hands. But that spirit, however lawless and unjust, is perfectly natural for workers of foreign birth and training, who have been brought to this country under contracts to take the places of other strikers. Perhaps they were not met with the violence which they now exhibit toward all newcomers. The law was not enforced or respected then, and they do not expect it to be now.

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FREE TRADE GOES BEGGING.

The wicked English free trader, according to the stalwart organs of trade restriction, are making so much money that they are compelled to turn to foreign countries in seeking for investment of the wealth they have gained under free trade. This influx of free trade has been a great boon to the development of trusts throughout this country. And the most notable result of protection to American industry is more trusts. Between the syndicates backed by British gold and the combinations organized by American money, the plain, every-day citizen of America goes to have a tough time of it.—Philadelphia Record.

This is the free trader's explanation of the influx of English capital into this country for investment in industrial enterprises. "The wicked English free traders" are making so much money. Well, if they have grown rich in free trade England it does not alter the fact that labor is poorly paid there, that the great army of unemployed is growing larger, and that this vast surplus capital has been earned by pauper labor. England has pushed free trade to its utmost limit. The guns of her great navy have backed the demands of the merchants upon weak little governments in every part of the globe to open their markets for them till nothing more remains to be conquered by British arms. England could not force the United States to yield her markets, and after her failure to win through politics by an alliance with the Democratic party, she has evidently given up the fight, hence her manufacturers have concluded to move over. The Record is not exactly accurate in its statement of the reason for this movement; it is not so much because her free traders are making so much money at home that they turn to this country for the investment of their surplus wealth, as from a desire to get into our markets in the only way open to them. The Record is not, we think, ignorant of the complaints constantly coming to America of the suffering caused in Europe by over-production. The free-traders cannot be making money at an inordinate rate while this condition of over-production exists. Or if they were they would not care to invest, where they must pay double and even triple wages in many lines of industry. They would alight upon some other free trade country like Belgium or Spain, where labor is even cheaper than in England. They are simply coming here because all the markets of the world to which they have access are surfeited, and because they cannot get their English-made goods into our country without paying the high protective duty upon them. Whether this movement is to benefit or injure American labor remains to be seen. It is certainly not going to retire a vast amount of American capital from active and profitable employment, for our capitalists are not fools. There is yet a vast country to develop, and every American dol-

lar withdrawn will find abundant room for new investment, thus enlarging the field of industry. But let nobody mistake the cause of the movement. It is not because the English free traders are making too much money at home, but because they have come to the "end of the rope" of profitable investment there, and English guns can conquer no more foreign markets. Wait and see if these English investors remain free-traders long after they have got well settled here.

SULLIVAN DRUNK.

It is probable that John L. Sullivan does not stand as well to-day as he did last week, even among sporting men. He has made it dangerous for himself and his friends by getting drunk in Chicago, and imprudently endeavoring to "paint the town." He has a very large party of admirers who labor night and day to keep him concealed from the officers of the law, and who realize that when he goes to prison they are likely to accompany him. He cannot be held or hidden while drunk, and his open carousals are sure to bring him to grief. It is the duty of a criminal who has criminal abettors in the same peril as himself, to keep his head level and his wits about him. This is impossible for Sullivan to do. Killrain is at last showing that he has points of superiority over Sullivan, for he is keeping sober and trying to hide himself.

We have seen no reason to doubt the earnestness of Gov. Lowry's intention to bring the sluggards and their companions to justice. But since Sullivan is understood to be coming to New York, we wish to remind Gov. Hill that he owes the state of New York some service. It was in Allegany county that he trained for the fight, and it was from this state that he took his departure for Mississippi. For leaving the state to engage in a prize fight he is liable to a fine of \$500, a term of one year in prison, or both fine and imprisonment. If Gov. Lowry calls upon Gov. Hill for the extradition of the giant, he should be refused. Sullivan would be an excellent man in any of our prisons, and especially in the quarries at Danmore. He would also prefer a steady job without doubt to a place in the Mississippi chain gang, in which he would be sent around the state to perform the hardest kind of labor. Besides, a year in prison would get the whisky out of him and perhaps calm him in habits of sobriety. John L. Sullivan has been for a week our most distinguished fellow citizen. Now the state has the opportunity, as soon as the law can by its hands on him, to make him our most distinguished public servant.

STATISTICS OF DRINK.

Whisky Falling Off and Beer Forging Ahead—Native and Imported Wines.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

The Bureau of Statistics has just published a report concerning the consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States. England, France, Germany and some other countries. These statistics will be of value, not only to persons engaged in the liquor trade but to many other people, in removing certain erroneous notions on the subject to which they relate. While the report commends itself to no opinion on the moral and social aspects of the drink question, its figures will enable every one to draw his own conclusions. The statistics are all the more valuable from the fact that they have not been collected with the view of supporting any peculiar theories in regard to the use of liquors.

The consumption of beer in the United States shows how great a revolution has taken place in the drinking habits of the American people within a generation. With the increase in the demand for beer and wine there has been at the same time a steady decline in the consumption of spirituous liquors. These two opposite tendencies, as revealed by the statistics of the Treasury, show the progress which Temperance Reform is spontaneously making among the American people without the aid of the constable or official data. In 1840 the consumption of spirits was a little more than 24 gallons to each head of the population of the United States, and in 1888 the consumption had fallen to a little less than 14 gallons per head, or more than one-half in less than fifty years. On the other hand, the consumption of beer increased in this period from 14 gallons to 124 gallons per head of the population, and the consumption of wine increased from a little less than 4 to a little more than 4 gallons per head. The report of the Treasury, pursuing these statistics down year by year from 1840 to 1888, shows a steady increase in the consumption of beer and wine, and a corresponding decline in the use of spirits for drink.

In 1890 the total consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States was \$2,985,431, while in 1888 the consumption was \$7,845,321; and the most notable result of protection to American industry is more trusts. Between the syndicates backed by British gold and the combinations organized by American money, the plain, every-day citizen of America goes to have a tough time of it.—Philadelphia Record.

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EASY DIVORCE.

Causes for Which It is Granted in California—Only Six Months Residence Required.

Lee Meriwether, the "Tramp Abroad," has been taken "A Tramp at Home" and securing to himself fresh laurels. Employed by the Government to investigate the statistics of divorce, he has embodied all that was quaintest and most outlandish in his year's researches in an article in the last Westerner. Of the five most common causes for divorce in California records, California divorce legislation represents the ne plus ultra of advanced radicalism. In direct opposition to this are laws of South California, which refused to admit a divorce in a case where "the defendant has broken the plaintiff's nose, cut her face and lips, broken five of her ribs, besides chewing her ears."

LEADS THEM ALL.

For Ease & Rapid Work in Baling Hay, Loose or Bundled Straw. Bands hooked with iron doors while horse is operating. Bales of 200 lbs. made in 10 minutes, and in general use within 5 miles of factory. Operated easier than any other house press. Patented and manufactured by

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clared that such neglect caused him mental anguish, and the obliging California jurists granted the decree as prayed for. In every one of the fifty-three cases which Mr. Meriwether embodies in his article, his citation is from the judicial record, and contains the main, if not only ground, upon which the divorce was granted. Here are a few of them:

Case 1. From testimony of the husband: "My wife would not get up in the morning, nor would she call me in the morning; she would not do anything I requested her to do. All this has caused me mental suffering and anguish."

Case 2. The defendant (the husband) does not wash himself. Thereby causing the plaintiff great mental anguish.

Case 3. "The plaintiff (the husband), at dinner, did not eat, whereupon the defendant said to him: 'If you don't eat I'll eat your head off.' This threat caused plaintiff mental anguish, and he prays for divorce on the ground of cruel and infamous treatment."

It is not stated whether any expert testimony was taken upon the quality of the wife's cooking.

Case 4. Defendant is cruel to plaintiff in this; he never cuts his toe nails, and scratches her severely every night, especially as defendant is restless in his sleep.

Case 5. From plaintiff's testimony: During our whole married life my husband has never offered to take me out riding. This has been a source of great mental suffering and injury."

Case 6. Defendant (husband) sleeps with a razor under his pillow, so fully to frighten and distress plaintiff.

Case 7. From testimony of husband: "My wife would not walk with me on Sunday. Once, in a tantrum, she heaved a teapot at me. She hit me on the side of the face because I refused to be worked into a passion. Once she pulled a quantity of hair out of my head." (Among the papers was a tuft of sandy hair marked "Exhibit A.")

Several of these applicants would at first sight seem deserving of sympathy, notably "Case 4." But then, on the other hand, defendant might say something about a pair of ice cold feet against the small of his back that would bring the jury over at once.

It is a vexing question, the simplest solution of which seems to have been found by Mrs. Bentley Worthington, the Christian Scientist, who, arguing from a highly moral and virtuous standpoint, casts off the existing marriage bond, and seeks affinity and true happiness in a state of free love. Even this plan has its drawbacks, but there are some people who would kick if they had the world.

Special Business Notices.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because it will do anything that you wish it to do. It is a new discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it, you are one of the many who are waiting for a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle of this medicine. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Vandusen Brothers, Rondout, and F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston, Drug stores.

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100 LADIES WANTED.

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. The great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Elias Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, it is a powerful cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does it. It is guaranteed like Shiloh's. For sale by Vandusen Brothers, Rondout, and F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston, Drug stores.

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THE FATHER.

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BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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KASKINE.

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THE HOPES OF PEOPLE WHO USE Kaskine are Always Realized

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A Powerful Tonic

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The most scientific and successful blood purifier. Superior to quinine.

I am Pastor of the Reformed Church of the Thousand Islands, and have been an opportunity to sell or never offered before, of obtaining so valuable aid toward a finished education in the best of all lands, colleges. The contestants must be graduates of Stanford Seminary. For particulars address

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can be made in 10 minutes, and in general use within 5 miles of factory. Operated easier than any other house press. Patented and manufactured by

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With an honorable record in this town since 1852 during which time they have paid \$2,000,000.

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FOR SALE. A farm of 45 acres of land, in the Town of Ulster, two miles from Kingston. 30 acres in one piece and 15 in another piece. A good house, barn, tool house, etc. Fruit orchard. For further particulars apply to Devisa Warr, Kingston, N. Y.

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The Best and Purest Medicine Ever Made.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those pimples and blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time if you are wise and use the great blood purifier, SULPHUR BITTERS.

What makes you tremble so? Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle, soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. SULPHUR BITTERS is not a cheap run or poor whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations, which stimulate only to destroy. Why suffer with Bile? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism?

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The dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your druggist. Don't wait, get it at once. If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.

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Enough work to-day? I feel miserable, head-ache, tired, pain in my back, my food won't digest, my whole body seems out of order. I am a nervous wreck. It is no wonder you are in such a broken-down condition, and you will keep getting worse unless you can cure your liver. This important organ is out of order and you must cure it by promptly using these never-failing

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They will restore you and give vigor and health to your whole system, making you strong and well. Only 25 cents a box, and they may save your life. Ask your druggist for the genuine

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FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Look out for Counterfeits made in St. Louis.

Use Ivory Polish for the Teeth.

PERFUMES THE BREATH.

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NEW STOVE STORE

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Opposite Abel-street, Rondout, where they have placed a cheap, fresh stock of

STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS AND FURNACES

As well as everything kept in a well appointed store.

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In all their branches. All work entrusted to us will receive prompt attention at reasonable charges. Estimates furnished for all kinds of work. Stoves taken in storage. We solicit a share of your patronage.

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—THE PLACE TO GO IS—

SIMON BROTHERS,

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They are about to give up business and go to Europe, and are therefore selling off their goods very low.

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HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUPPERERS FROM COUGHS, COLDS, TROUBLES, AND LUNG WERE FIRST CURED BY THE USE OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALM

OF WILD CHERRY, AND YET IT TIRES NOT OF CURING. SEE THAT "I. BUTTS" IS ON THE WRAPPER.

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"ALUMINUM."

The beautiful and rare metal now manufactured by a simple process in large quantities by the HAZEN, FRANKS & KAPLAN CO., New York, N. Y., is a perfect metal, more brilliant and superior than silver or equal to gold in brilliancy and strength. It is not affected by acids, and is not subject to rust or corrosion. It is very light, durable, non-tarnishing, malleable, pure, and alloys with any metal. Why not investigate?

Only Manufacturers of Pure Aluminum in America.

Pure Aluminum plate, weights, 2 inches square, one-half inch in thickness, weighing 1.68 ounces, sent by mail for \$1.00.

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CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS

They also relieve Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, etc. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial, purely vegetable. Price 25 cents, 5 vials by mail for \$1.00. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.

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TELEGRAPH CABLE AND MAIL NEWS AND CHAT-BY-THE-WAY.

Bismarck in a Communicative Mood—German Emigration—Gems Found in Ceylon—A Doctor's Letter—Mrs. Burnett's Literary Labors—Local Opinion in New-Hampshire.

A correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer*, in a recent issue of that journal, describes the district in Ceylon in which gems have hitherto been most commonly found, and the method employed by the natives in digging for them. Ratnapura, or the "city of gems," is the centre of a district 20 to 30 miles square, in almost all of which a stratum of gravel six feet to 20 feet under the surface exists. Throughout this area gem pits are to be seen near the villages—some being worked now, others being abandoned. The natives work them in companies of six or eight, and pay a rupee per man per month for the privilege of working a certain allotment, where they begin by marking off a square of about 10 feet, and then removing a layer of soil, the sounding of a piece of iron about half an inch in diameter and six feet long—is used to sound for gravel. If successful, the digging is begun in earnest till about four feet deep. On the second day gravel is taken out by means of baskets, hoisted from one man to another till it reaches the surface. On the third day it is all washed in wicker baskets by a circular jerking motion, which throws out all the surplus light stone and rubbish, till a good quantity of heavy gravel is left in the bottom, which is carefully examined. There is hardly a basketful that does not contain some gems of inferior value, which are usually sold for the pound for about nine rupees. Should no valuable stones be found, another pit is sunk, and so till one or perhaps two or three really valuable gems are secured. When the digging is stopped, and the whole party goes off to Ratnapura with the prizes. If these are worth, say, a few thousand rupees, they are kept secret and only shown to one or two men of money, who make the owner an advance and look after the safe custody of the precious stones. Then they gamble and drink for some time till another advance becomes necessary, and so on till half the value is obtained. Then the party, with the mortgage, proceeds to Colombo, or Italutara, where rich Moore makers are summoned to purchase, and the gems soon find their way to London. The general public know nothing about these transactions, and valuable gems are never heard of in Ceylon, and scarcely see the light of day till they reach Bond-street. The natives have a great fondness for exposing their finds till they are sold, and they have most extraordinary, superstitious ideas about showing them. This system has been in vogue for centuries past.

The *Illinois School Journal* says: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is reported to have said: "The argument for manual training rests upon psychology, and it is only modern psychology that has discovered the place that man's powers of expression occupy in the acquisition of knowledge and the development of mental capacity. Manual training is the form of instruction with which it is possible to appeal to these powers of expression. It consists of two reciprocal parts—drawing and constructive work. The object of the training is to add to the pupil's power of expression by verbal description the powers of expression by delineation, and by construction. This writer seems to ignore the existence of drawing in our present curriculum. All that he can claim that 'modern psychology has discovered' is the educational value of the workshop beyond that of drawing. Now if he will reveal what that discovery is, he will do education a great favor. When he has revealed this discovery, we hope he will be able to show just how much the 'power of expression,' with tools, aids 'in the acquisition of knowledge, beyond that of some very rude and material forms in mechanism and 'in the development of mental capacity.' That 'expression' is a necessary and universal process in learning we thought was ancient psychology as well as modern, but all will cheerfully admit that modern psychology has had a part to play in this contribution to education made by 'modern psychology' when they are shown anything of real and general value for the acquisition of knowledge or for mental training which the school workshop can supply that was not already provided for in the curriculum approved by the present psychology. We beg these gentlemen to get down to business, and tell us just what discoveries 'modern psychology' has made that makes the workshop a necessity in the common school for 'mental and disciplinary training.' Why not try to have the present curriculum better taught, and see how it will work?"

Under the title of "The Lion in his Den," the *Magdeburger Zeitung* prints a report of Bismarck's latest feat of reason and flow of soul at his Parliamentarian "Fruhstueck." The host was in his best historical mood, and poured forth a series of reminiscences of political persons and incidents, chiefly concerning the German sovereigns from the "Furstenberg" in 1663 to the death of Ludwig II. of Bavaria. No living statesman has had so many important consultations with crowned heads, and he doubtless could, if he would, dictate a collection of lively biographies of the later Kings of Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover and Bavaria, to say nothing of the Grand Dukes and other sovereigns of the German Empire. "If I had been the reactionary, which men took me for," said the Chancellor, speaking of the Diet of the Princes in 1863, "I need only have given it my adhesion, and we could have had a very pretty monarch eight days before the suicide." The King asked him for advice. He replied that he could not venture to advise His Majesty unless the King would permit him to have a previous consultation with his Government. "That would be no good," said Ludwig, "they refuse to grant me money for buildings, and if I cannot go on with my buildings I may as well die."

A Berlin journal publishes a synopsis of German emigration since 1871. The total for that period is 1,780,397 persons. Of these emigrants, the destination of no fewer than 1,618,816 was the United States, 33,433 went to North America, 4,947 to Africa, and 1,096 to Asia. There remain unaccounted for 74,685 persons sailing from French ports, though it is believed that nearly all of these went to the United States. The year of highest emigration was 1881, when 220,902 Germans left their fatherland. The lowest number of emigrants during any year of the period is found in 1877, viz., 22,586. Brazil received most of her Germans long ago, nearly 9,000 going to that empire in 1872-73. Latterly the tide has run much more strongly to other parts of South America, 1,723 going there in 1888, for example, while only 1,139 went to Brazil. The total emigration in 1886 amounted to 82,318, a larger figure than for the preceding seven years. In 1887 it was 104,500, in 1888, 98,568; but in the latter year the returns from Havre were missing.

The Local Option License Bill introduced in the New-Hampshire House promises for a class of licenses fees for the first class ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, to be regulated by the cities and towns granting licenses. Licenses are to be guarded under rigid conditions. The first violation is made punishable by forfeiture and a fine of \$50, and a second violation of the law by a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both. All liquors kept must be pure, and under the bill an inspector and assayer of liquors is to be appointed by the Governor and Council at a salary of \$500. The nuisance Act is amended, and drunkenness is punished more severely than under the present law.

The Rev. Joseph Twichell, of Hartford, was given the degree of D. D. at the recent Williams College Commencement, has sent the following letter to the authorities of that institution: "I desire to express my earnest thanks to the Trustees of Williams

College for the favor manifested in their regard to me of the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the commencement last week. It is impossible for me to be otherwise than highly gratified with such a recognition, extending from such a source. Honors of this sort from no institution of our land are in my view worthier to be valued than those proceeding from Williams College. I find myself obliged, however, to ask leave of the corporation to decline that which they have in this instance conferred on me. The reasons of this request there is no need that I should explain. It is enough that they are well known to myself; that they are deliberate, and that they are compulsory.

A dispatch from Freeport, Pa., to the *New-York Times* reads: "A bad accident happened by a runaway team yesterday afternoon, when the people were returning from the funeral of Alexander Anderson. The horses became unmanageable and the occupants jumped out. Mrs. Skiles had a leg broken. Mrs. Hill had an arm broken, and two boys, James Becker and Frank Harrison, were knocked down and badly hurt. Augustus Sweeney was thrown from his buggy and dangerously injured. Several wagons and luggages were demolished. The team was run into a hayrack or several persons would have been killed."

Dr. William H. Eggle, the State Librarian of Pennsylvania, widely known for his historical researches, assumed the role of an iconoclast at the Wyoming celebration last Thursday. In his address upon the famous mass meeting, Dr. Eggle stated that the victims were trespassers who had been repeatedly warned by Gov. Hamilton that they were transgressing the rights of the Indians. They persisted in remaining, only to become the victims of the butchery whose horrors have been recited so often in song and story.

Archaeologists will be interested to hear that just outside of Sophia the walls of a tiny ancient church have been discovered. The interior is, as yet, entirely filled with earth, but interesting excavations are expected to be made, the church being supposed to be the famous sanctuary of the city, which, in the year 343, the Council of Sardica held.

Thomas Fulton and his cousin, Miss Ella Ault, were killed by a Baltimore & Ohio freight train near Belaire, Ohio, yesterday while riding in a dog cart. The horse became frightened and ran into the path of the train. Fulton's body was carried nine miles on the pilot of the locomotive before the engineer discovered that there had been an accident.

Edward Myer, a longshoreman, aged 30, was shot and killed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning at Seven-street near the Customhouse, New Orleans, by George Kley, a gambler. Kley was accompanied by two men, and the theory is that they robbed Myer and then killed him. The murder was arrested, but his two companions are still at large.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday night more than five inches of water fell in the city. The Mississippi rose 17 inches during the night, but began subsiding yesterday morning. It is feared that much damage has been done to crops.

Stanhope, Secretary of War, has stated in the British House of Commons that the official estimate of the number of the soldiers of Egypt under Nadejumi was 6,000 men and 800 camels. The invaders had reached a point 33 miles north of Wady Halfa.

The Chicago Court has denied a motion of the Board of Trade asking the privilege of sending its quotations to its own members 15 minutes in advance of their transmission to outsiders. This is a victory for the bucket shops.

Secretary of the War Proctor, though not fully recovered from his recent illness, has returned to Washington from Rutland, Vt., accompanied by his son, Fletcher D. Proctor, and his private secretary, F. C. Partridge. The tanks of the Consolidated Company in St. Joseph, Mo., were struck by lightning early yesterday morning and destroyed by the resulting fire. The loss was \$75,000, and the property was insured.

Near Hickman, Ky., Saturday, John Stearn, a farmer, was shot and killed by James Thompson, a neighbor. A posse is searching for the murderer. The cause of shooting is not known.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has been engaged to edit the children's department of a syndicate of English and American newspapers, for which she is to receive \$7,500 a year.

A report was received in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, that the case of Bishop McQuaid and Father Lambert has been decided in Rome practically in favor of the Bishop.

News has been received at San Francisco indicating that all work has been stopped on the Nicaragua Canal until the dispute with Costa Rica shall have been settled.

Six new cases of diptheria and two deaths are reported, since Saturday noon, and the scare is greater than before. This makes 17 cases since July 1.

MM. Deroulet and Laguerre and other Boulangist almost succeeded in creating a riot in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, last night.

Yesterday Charles Roder, a hotel-keeper, near Elizabeth, N. J., shot John and Charles Walker, the latter being probably fatally hurt.

The big strike at the Homestead Mills of Carnegie, Phipps & Company has been definitely settled, and work will soon be resumed.

The editor of *Le Petit Provençal*, a Marseilles journal, was killed in a duel with a Bonapartist, yesterday.

Americans who have visited the Paris Exposition are divided in opinion regarding the American exhibit.

McDon's acts and acquittal furnished texts for several condemnatory sermons in Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

The one hundredth anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille was celebrated throughout France yesterday.

An unusually large number of English actors and actresses are preparing to visit the United States.

The City Assessor of Milwaukee has taxed 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in the elevators in that City.

The French Chamber's recent action about plural candidacies is directed against General Boulanger.

Two men were hurt and three were injured by the breaking of a dam at Pittsburgh, Pa., yesterday.

General Theatrical News.

The members of the London County Council have determined to apply to Parliament for greater powers over the structural and internal arrangements of all buildings frequented by the public. There can be no doubt that they will be able to find abundant opportunities for reform. The means of exit in many New-York theatres are shamefully insufficient.

The members of the Marlowe Committee have decided to erect the memorial to the dramatist in the public park known as Dame John at Canterbury, England. They will also put a commemorative tablet on the walls of the old King's School of that City.

The company of the old Theatre Libre intend to reproduce some of the best French plays of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. No theatre being available for the moment, they have rented "La Scala," one of the largest of the Parisian music halls.

The famous company of the Theatre Francaise is failing to please. Capellen, Delaney and Maubant have retired already. Thirion and Barre are invalids, and M. Febvre will go next year. Of the leaders MM. Worms and Mounet-Sully only will remain.

The recent performances of M. Coquelin and Jane Hading in London did not attract so large audiences as were expected, and the reason assigned is that the prices of admission were too high.

A Deputy Sheriff Fatally Beaten.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 15.—Henry Keller, Deputy Sheriff, was beaten over the head with a club and fatally injured Saturday night by William Henry. Keller went walking with Henry's daughter against his command. Henry is under arrest.

A Colored Man Lynched.

LUKA, Miss., July 15.—Yesterday morning Swan Burns, a negro charged with the murder of a young white man named Whitehurst, was lynched by a mob of 100 men.

SUBURBAN HAPPENINGS.

THE NEWS IN "LONG SHORE AND INLAND COUNTIES.

The Next Exhibition of the Hudson River Poultry, Dog and Pet Association—A Man at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, Who Can Lift Many Pounds—Accident, Etc.

THE FREEMAN desires to make this department as complete and comprehensive as possible, and to this end invites its readers in places not represented by regular correspondents to communicate news.

THE HUDSON RIVER AND INLAND.

The work of the printers and engravers at the works of Garner & Company, at Wappingers Falls, which stopped on the Saturday before July 4, has already been resumed. The "summer stoppage" was the shortest in several seasons.

The place for holding the show of the Hudson River Poultry, Dog and Pet Association will be determined at a meeting to be held in Newburgh on Friday, July 19. William Gilmore, a quartermaster in Amity, Orange County, while on a prolonged spree was choked to death by a piece of meat lodging in his throat, the other day.

The Annual Convention of the Dutchess County Sabbath School Association will be held in Wiley's Grove, near Salt Point, Wednesday, August 21.

The corpse of a woman came near being burned up at a family wake on Saturday night. A candle was overturned and the shroud was ignited.

James S. Taylor has been appointed Deputy Collector of Customs, No. 1, unincorporated, at Newburgh, in place of William A. Prissler.

"A reception, dance and cake walk" were among the colored society work in "Crown Hill," Newburgh, on evening recently.

Charles Brand, of West Durham, was thrown from a horse a distance of 15 feet the other day. He was severely injured.

A large Newfoundland dog clipped "a *tu* roaring lion," attracts attention at Rhinebeck, and appears conscious thereof.

A dead weight of 900 pounds was lifted by a man named Mallock at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, the other day.

A workman named Spence was injured by the engine of a city bank at Carthage Landing, the other day.

The members of Phoenix Hose, Poughkeepsie, expect to visit Baltimore and Washington in September.

A bowling alley has been added to the Newburgh Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

Gooseberries measuring an inch in diameter are grown at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County.

Grover Cleveland spent a day last week at the Prospect House, Nyack.

HERE AND THERE IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Church News.—Hot Weather in New-Paltz.—To Build a Queen Anne Cottage, Etc.

Professor George Griffith, Miss Elizabeth VanWagenen and Miss Laura Hasbrouck represented the Reformed Sunday School at Paltz at the National Convention at Philadelphia last week.

The Rev. J. Friselle, representing the American Tract Society, preached in the New-Paltz Reformed Church on Sunday.

Jacob Deyo will build a cottage of the Queen Anne style of architecture on Orchard Heights, New-Paltz.

Mercury in thermometers, it is alleged, registered 100 degrees in the shade at New-Paltz one day last week.

The Rev. A. H. Huitinga preached in the Jenkintown school house, town of New-Paltz, on Sunday.

Active boys now earn \$1 per day in the berry-growing districts of Ulster County.

Currants are a short crop in Ulster County. The price has advanced considerably.

Lock boxes will be placed in the New-Paltz Post Office.

Marlborough Men and Matters.

David L. Wood is repairing the blacksmith shop, which for over a century has stood near the junction of King and Main-streets. The bricks that were taken out of the chimney were burned on the brickyard which 100 years ago was in operation near Wood's Dock.

The Rev. Charles E. Bronson, of the Presbyterian Church, will sail for Europe, on Thursday, July 18, to be absent until the middle of September.

The members of the Women's Missionary Society held a lawn party on the Presbyterian Church grounds last week.

The entertainment given by the members of the Helping Hand Society, on Tuesday evening, was successful.

The members of the Society of Young People's Christian Endeavor are arranging for an entertainment.

The history of the church organizations in this village will soon be published in book form.

The steamer "City of Kingston" took a large freight from the upper landing on Monday night.

The trestle bridge, below the West Shore station here, has been chained fast.

Currants and red raspberries have been a fairly profitable crop.

Farmers are harvesting their hay and grain crops.

Base ball games on Sunday seem to be an amusement popular with a certain class of citizens. Biltons Sunday school and the Presbyterian Church grounds last week.

St. Peter's Brass Band has been reorganized. The members will hold a picnic in Cornell's grove on Saturday evening.

Two or three fights occurred on "The Bridge" on Sunday. Too much whiskey was the cause.

A fair will be held on the Baptist Church grounds on Friday and Saturday of this week.

The New York & Rosendale Cement Company paid off its employees on Saturday.

Pine Hill.

The Rev. G. A. Carstensen presided at the Episcopal services and the Rev. Dr. Remick preached in the M. E. Church on Sunday.

A Mail Pouch Found.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., July 15.—The Station Agent of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Reel at Soo Junction yesterday found the remains of a Canadian mail pouch which has been missing since November 2. The bag was known as the Windsor pouch and was made up at the Canadian Soo. All trace of it was lost after it left this City. The theory is that it was stolen while being transferred at Soo Junction and taken into the woods by thieves where it was rifled. In their hurry the thieves overlooked a package of money amounting to \$417.61. This the Station Agent found, reduced to almost a pulp, and turned it over to the Post Office Inspector. The bag contained besides \$1,067 in registered mail, \$524 of which was Canadian customs dues, all of which the robbers secured.

Judge Cooley Acquiring Information.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—Judge Cooley is here collecting all the information he can get regarding Northwestern railroads and their relations. He has had before him several leading railroad men, including General Manager St. John, General Manager Dudley, of the Duluth, General Manager Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, and Assistant General Manager Mohler, of the Manitoba. With these gentlemen he has conferred and asked on a great variety of subjects but to what use he intends to put his information he will not give out.

A Colored Man Lynched.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

LUKA, Miss., July 15.—Yesterday morning Swan Burns, a negro charged with the murder of a young white man named Whitehurst, was lynched by a mob of 100 men.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Attorney (City County, Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a testimonial, saying: "I have used Electric Bitters. It would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, at well as cure all Malaria Disorders, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 25c and 50c. Vanhusen Bros., Rondout, and F. J. R. Carter's Kingston.

COL. CLARK.

U. S. Army writes: "For the last two years, my health has been excellent; this, I think, is due to my using Sulphur Bitters, as formerly my health was miserable, owing to the frequent changes of climate, etc., so incident to a soldier's life."

HAY FEVER.

I have been a periodical sufferer from hay fever since the summer of 1874, and used all Ely's Cream Balm was never able to find relief. I can now get it as of great value and would not be without it during the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghamton, N. Y.

DON'T GET CAUGHT.

This spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, your nerves excited, and your system generally out of order, you are liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and you will be able to stand up to the worst weather, by taking Host's Stomachic. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving appetite, and for a general spring medicine.

WHY WILL YOU CURE WHEN Shiloh's Cure will give you relief in five to ten days, 50 cents and \$1. Sold by Frederick J. R. Clark.

If sick headache is misery, what is Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak freely of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

FORCED TO LEAVE HOME.

Over 60 persons were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver is out of order, or if you are out of order, and have headache and an unsightly complexion,

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine Ever Made.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those pimples and blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time if you use and use the great blood purifier, Sulphur Bitters.

What makes you tremble so? Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle, soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap run or poor whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations, which stimulate only to destroy. Why suffer with Bile? Why rave with that terrible reaction? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism?

If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use Sulphur Bitters. They will cure you where others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses Sulphur Bitters.

The dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your druggist. Don't wait, get it at once. If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use Sulphur Bitters. They never fail to cure.

Sent three two-cent stamps to A. F. ORWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., for best illustrated work published, fully illustrated with colored plates from life.

HOW CAN I GET

Enough my work to-day? I feel miserable, head-achy, tired, pain in my back, my food won't digest, my whole body seems to be in a state of nervous prostration. It is no wonder you are in such a broken-down condition, and you will keep getting worse unless you can cure your liver. This important organ is out of order and you must cure it by promptly using these never-failing

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They will restore you and give vigor and health to your whole system, making you strong and well. Only 25 cents a box, and they may save your life. Ask your druggist for the genuine.

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

—MADE BY—

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Look out for Counterfeits made in St. Louis.

Use Ivory Polish for the Teeth.

PERFUMES THE BREATH.

ROMMEL & DRAUTZ'S

NEW STOVE STORE

—LOCATED AT—

NO. 32 UNION-AVE

Opposite Abell-street, Rondout, where they have placed a clean, fresh stock of

STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS AND FURNACES

As well as everything kept in a well appointed stove store.

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work

In all their branches. All work entrusted to us will receive prompt attention at reasonable charges. Estimates furnished for all kinds of work. Stoves taken in storage. We solicit a share of your patronage.

For Dry and Fancy Goods

—THE PLACE TO GO IS—

SIMON BROTHERS.

THE STRAND.

They are about to give up business and go to Europe, and are therefore selling off their goods very low.

4 DECADES

HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND LUNG TROUBLE—OF THE CURE OF WILD CHERRY BALSAM, AND YET IT TIRES NOT OF CURING. SEE THAT "I. BUTTS" IS ON THE WRAPPER.

SOMETHING NEW.

"ALUMINUM."

The beautiful and rare metal now manufactured by a simple process in large quantities by the HANSEN, FRANKS & KERRING CO., NEW YORK, ALUMINUM is exceeding cheap and superior to silver or equal to gold in brilliancy and luster, now being adopted for jewelry and household utensils. It is very light, durable, non-tarnishing, malleable, and alloys with any metal. Why not investigate?

Only Manufacturers of Pure Aluminum in America.

Pure Aluminum paper-weights, 2 inches square, one-half inch in thickness, weighing 1-6 ounces, sent by mail for \$1.00.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively Cured by these Little

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dispepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Head, and all the ailments which result from a disordered liver.

Regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial, purely vegetable. Price 25 cents, 5 vials for \$1.00. CARTER'S MEDICINE CO., PROPRIETORS, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.

FROM POINTS FAR AND NEAR.

TELEGRAPH CABLE AND MAIL NEWS AND CHAT-BY-THE-WAY.

Bismarck in a Communicative Mood—German Emigration—Gems Found in Ceylon—A Doctor's Letter—Mrs. Burnett's Literary Labors—Local Option in New-Hampshire.

A correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer*, in a recent issue of that journal, describes the district in Ceylon in which gems have hitherto been most commonly found, and the method employed by the natives in digging for them. Ratnapura, or the "city of gems," is the centre of a district 20 to 80 miles square, in almost all of which a stratum of gravel six feet to 20 feet under the surface exists. Throughout this area gem pits are to be seen near the villages—some being worked now, others being abandoned. The natives work them in companies of six or eight, and pay a rupee per man per month for the privilege of working a certain allotment, where they begin by marking off a square of about 10 feet. After removing about three feet of soil, the sounding-rod—a piece of iron about half an inch in diameter and six feet long—is used to sound for gravel. If successful, the digging is begun in earnest till about four feet deep. On the second day gravel is taken out by means of baskets handed from one man to another till all within the square is excavated. On the third day it is all washed in a circular jerking motion, which throws up all the stones, light stones and rubbish, till a good quantity of heavy gravel is left in the bottom, which is carefully examined. There is hardly a basketful of gravel that does not contain some gems of value, which are usually sold by the pound for about nine rupees. Should no valuable stones be found, another pit is sunk, and so till one or perhaps two or three really valuable stones are unearthed, when the work is stopped, and the whole party goes off to Ratnapura with the prizes. If these are worth, say, a few thousand rupees, they are kept secret and only shown to one or two men of money, who make the owners an advance and look after the safe custody of the precious stones. Then they gamble and drink for some time till another advance becomes necessary, and so on till half the value is obtained. Then the party with the mortgage, proceeds to Colombo, or Batavia, where rich Moor traders are summoned to purchase, and the gems soon find their way to London. The general public know nothing about these transactions, and valuable gems are never heard of in Ceylon, and scarcely see the light of day till they reach Bond-Street. The natives have a great fear of exposing their finds, and are very loath to have their extraordinary, superstitious ideas about showing them. This system has been in vogue for centuries past.

The *Illinois School Journal* says: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is reported to have said: "The argument for manual training rests upon psychology, and it is only modern psychology that has discovered the place that man's powers of expression occupy in the acquisition of knowledge and the development of mental capacity. Manual training is the form of instruction with which it is proposed to appeal to these powers of expression. It consists of two reciprocal parts—drawing and constructive work. The object of the training is to add to the pupil's power of expression by verbal description the powers of expression by delineation, and by construction." This writer seems to ignore the existence of drawing in our present curriculum. All that he can claim that "modern psychology has discovered" is the educational value of the workshop beyond that of drawing. Now if he will reveal just what that discovery is, he will do education a great favor. When he has revealed this discovery, we hope he will be able to show just how much the "power of expression," with tools, aids in the acquisition of knowledge, beyond that of some very rude and inartistic forms in mechanism and "in the development of mental capacity. That "expression" is a necessary and universal part of learning we thought, and ancient psychology as well as "modern," but all will cheerfully and gladly admit this contribution to education made by "modern psychology" when they see how it can be used to give to the curriculum approved by ancient psychology. We beg these gentlemen to get down to business, and tell us just what discoveries "modern psychology" has made that makes the workshop a necessity in the curriculum, and how it can be used to give to the curriculum better taught, and see how it will work?

Under the title of "The Lion in his Den," the *Magazinier Zeitung* prints a report of Bismarck's latest feat of reason and flow of soul at his Parliamentary "Frühstücken." The host was in his best historical mood, and poured forth a series of reminiscences of political persons and incidents, chiefly concerning the German sovereigns from the "Furstenberg" in 1863 to the death of Ludwig II., of Bavaria. No living statesman has had so many important consultations with crowned heads, and he doubtless could if he would dictate a collection of lively biographies of the later Kings of Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover and Bavaria, to say nothing of the Grand Dukes and Princes of Prussia, Princes of Germany. "If I had been the reactionary, which men took me for," said the Chancellor, speaking of the Diet of the Princes in 1863, "I need only have given it my adhesion, and we could have avoided the worst prettiness of reactions, supported by hundreds of thousands of bayonets." Ludwig II., of Bavaria, he remarked, was a most highly cultivated man, and he would have been able culture which helped to bring him to such an end. He received a letter from the unhappy monarch eight days before the suicide. The King asked him for advice. He replied that he would venture to advise him to go to the emperor, and if he could go on with my buildings I may as well die.

A Berlin journal publishes a synopsis of German emigration since 1871. The total for that period is 1,769,397 persons. Of these emigrants, the destination of no fewer than 1,618,816 was the United States, 33,433 went to Brazil, 15,599 to other parts of South America, 16,441 to Australia, 4,780 to British North America, 4,047 to Africa, and 1,086 to Asia. There remain unaccounted for 74,085 emigrants sailing from French ports, though it is believed that nearly all of these went to the United States. The year of highest emigration was 1881, when 220,962 Germans left their fatherland. The lowest number of emigrants during any year of the period is found in 1877, viz., 22,898. Brazil received most of her Germans long ago, nearly 9,000 going to that empire in 1872-73. Latterly the tide has run much more strongly to other parts of South America, 1,723 going there in 1888, for example, while only 1,129 went to Brazil. The emigration to the United States amounted to 83,218, a larger figure than for the preceding seven years. In 1887 it was 104,650; in 1888, 98,568; but in the latter year the returns from Havre are missing.

The Local Option License Bill introduced in the New Hampshire House provides for six classes of licenses for the first class ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, to be regulated by the cities and towns granting licenses. Licenses are to be granted to persons of legal age. The first violation is made punishable by forfeiture and a fine of \$50, and subsequent violations of the law by a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both. All liquors kept must be pure, and under the bill an inspector and assayer of liquors is to be appointed by the Governor and Council at a salary of \$500. The Nuisance Act of 1887 is repealed, and drunkenness is punished more severely than under the present law.

The Rev. Joseph Twitwell, of Hartford, who was given the degree of D. D. at the recent Williams College Commencement, has sent the following letter to the authorities of that institution: "I desire to express my warmest thanks to the Trustees of Williams

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A large Newfoundland dog clipped "a lion's mane," attracts attention at Rhinebeck, and appears conscious thereof.

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A workman named Spence was injured by the caving in of a clay bank at Carthage Landing, the other day.

The members of Phoenix Hose, Poughkeepsie, expect to visit Baltimore and Washington in September.

A bowling alley has been added to the Newburgh Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

Gooseberries measuring an inch in diameter are grown at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County.

Grover Cleveland spent a day last week at the Prospect House, Nyack.

HERE AND THERE IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Church News—Hot Weather in New-Paltz—To Build a Queen Anne Cottage, Etc.

Professor George Griffith, Miss Elizabeth Van Hook, and Miss Laura Haskins, of the Reformed Sunday School of New-Paltz at the National Convention at Philadelphia last week.

The Rev. J. Friselle, representing the American Tract Society, preached in the New-Paltz Reformed Church on Sunday.

Jacob Devo will build a cottage of the Queen Anne style of architecture on Orchard Heights, New-Paltz.

Mercury in thermometers, it is alleged, registered 100 degrees in the shade at New-Paltz one day last week.

The Rev. A. H. Hulsizing preached in the Jenkinson school house, town of New-Paltz, on Sunday.

Active boys now earn \$1 per day in the berry-growing districts of Ulster County.

Currents are a short crop in Ulster County. The price has advanced considerably.

Locks will be placed in the New-Paltz Post Office.

Marlborough Men and Matters.

David L. Wygant is repairing the blacksmith shop, which for over a century has stood near the junction of King and Main-streets. The bricks there were taken out of the chimney were burned on the brick-yard which 100 years ago was in operation near Young's Dock.

The Rev. Charles E. Bronson, of the Presbyterian Church, will sail for Europe, on Thursday, July 18, to be absent until the middle of September.

The members of the Women's Missionary Society will hold a lawn party at the Presbyterian Church grounds last week.

The entertainment given by the members of the Helping Hand Society, on Tuesday evening, was successful.

The members of the Society of Young People's Christian Endeavor are arranging for an entertainment.

The history of the church organizations in this village will soon be published in book form.

The steamer "City of Kingston" took a large freight from the upper landing on Monday night.

A trestle bridge, below the West Shore current here, has been chained fast.

Farmers are harvesting their hay and grain crops.

Up in Rosendale.

Base ball games on Sunday seem to be an ancient custom with a certain class of citizens of this place.

St. Peter's Brass Band has been reorganized. The members will hold a picnic in Cornell's grove on Saturday evening.

Two or three fights occurred on "The Bridge" on Sunday. Too much whiskey was the cause.

A fair will be held on the Baptist Church grounds on Friday and Saturday of this week.

The New-York & Rosendale Cement Company paid off its employees on Saturday.

PIKE HILL.

The Rev. G. A. Paine presided at the Episcopal services and the Rev. Dr. Remick preached in the M. E. Church on Sunday.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Balducci, Notary, Erie County Attorney Clay County, Texas, says: "I have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother who was very low with Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a life testimony, saying: "He positively believed he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters."

Electric Bitters will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and \$1. At Vanuusen Bros., Rondout, and F. J. R. Clarke's Kingston.

COL. CLARK.

U. S. Army writes: "For the last two years, my health has been excellent; this, I think, is due to my using Sulphur Bitters, as formerly my health was miserable, owing to the frequent changes of climate, etc., incident to a soldier's life."

HAY FEVER.

I have been a periodical sufferer from hay fever since the summer of 1870, and until I used Ely's Cream Balm never able to find relief. I can truthfully say that Cream Balm cured me. I regard Ely's Cream Balm as a most valuable remedy during the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghamton, N. Y.

DON'T GET CAUGHT.

This spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and bowels torpid, and whole system liable to be preyed upon by disease—but get yourself into good condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving appetite, and for a cured spring medicine.

WHY WILL YOU COUGH when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1. Sold by Frederick J. R. Clarke.

FORCED TO LEAVE HOME.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated, and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to get for a free sample. Chair seats, all sizes, low prices. Every one likes it. Large size package 50 cents.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

The druggists have just received a fresh invoice of Hop Plasters, that infallible cure for chapped hands and lips, sore nose and cold sores. Every body is buying them, so your supply ere it is exhausted. 25 cents. Cure warranted. Never fails.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 25 cents per bottle. For sale by F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Dr. C. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed remedy for Hysteria, Business, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Premature Old Age, Indigestion, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, and death. Premature Old Age, Indigestion, Loss of Power caused by over exertion of the brain, nervous debility, each box contains one month's treatment. \$1 a box, or 6 boxes for \$5, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send the druggists nearest you, free of charge, to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued only by Cooper & Harndenburgh, Druggists, Sole Agents next to Post Office, Kingston, N. Y.

\$500 REWARD!

We will give the above reward for any case of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, or Nervousness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the druggist nearest you, who has sold them, will refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued only by Cooper & Harndenburgh, Druggists, Sole Agents next to Post Office, Kingston, N. Y.

A great many people have used no other kind for years Hop Plasters give satisfaction.

Will be given an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. Cure Consumption. For sale by F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you distressed and broken of heart by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Dr. Williams' Softening Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, soothes the system, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. Mrs. Wm. Wood, of New York, writes: "My children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female doctors and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle."

"HACKBETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Frederick J. R. Clarke.

PLES! PLES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. It follows the continuance of tumors, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and itching, heals the tumors, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

HUMPHREYS.

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions, used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

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